IP/Unix Preparation Course

May 29, 2011

Exercises: Networking

Practice: ping, netstat, tcpdump, traceroute, arp, route

1. Remember to check your network configuration!

Check it with:

\$ ifconfig eth0 inet

Do you see an IP address on your network card?

It should look like this:

```
eth0: flags=8843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> metric 0 mtu 1500 inet 10.10.0.nnn netmask 0xffffff00 broadcast 10.10.0.255
```

... where 'nnn' is your IP address.

2. NETSTAT

Look at your routing table:

```
$ netstat -rn
```

What do you notice? Is the default gateway configured? How do you know? Review the presentation if you are not sure.

3. PING

Let's ping the default gateway:

(Stop it with CTRL+C)

Let's ping something outside, on the Internet. For example, afnog.org

```
$ ping afnog.org
```

Do you get an answer?

If not, check:

- That you have a gateway
- That you have an /etc/resolv.conf that contains a nameserver.

What do you notice about the response time (time=.. ms)? Does it change between pings?

4. TRACEROUTE

Traceroute to afnog.org

\$ traceroute afnog.org

Try again, this time with the -n option:

\$ traceroute -n afnog.org

Observe the difference with and without the '-n' option. Do you know what it is?

5. TCPDUMP

Run tcpdump on your system:

\$ sudo tcpdump -n -i eth0 icmp

(Note the use of the icmp keyword to limit viewing only ICMP traffic)

Ask the instructor(s) or your neighbor to ping your machine, and look at your screen.

6. MTR

The mtr package is a nice tool that combines the results and power of ping and traceroute in a single command. First we need to install this package in order to use it. As a normal user do:

\$ sudo portmaster –P net/mtr-nox11

And, now, we'll use mtr:

\$ mtr nsrc.org

and let's do:

\$ mtr afnog.org

Can you see where the route to both hosts takes a long hop? Look for things like packet loss and StDev to see the overall health of the route to the host.